## MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS

## UNITED STATES <br> DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON <br> SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

## JANUARY, 1925

No. 41


COMPILED BY
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE BUREAU OF STANDARDS

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

In addition to figures given from Government sources, there are also incorporated for completeness of service figures from other sources generally accepted by the trades, the authority and responsibility for which are noted in the "Sources of Data" on pages 216-219 of the November, 2924, issue

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## INTRODUCTION

The Surfert of Current Buginess is designed to present each month a picture of the business situation by setting forth the principal facts regarding the various lines of trade and industry. At quarterly intervals detailed tables are published giving, for each item, monthly figures for the past two years and yearly comparisons, where available, back to 1913. In the intervening months the more important comparisons only are given in the "Trend of business movements", on page 29 of this issue.

In the quarterly numbers (see issue for November, 1924, No. 39) blank lines covering the next three months have been left at the bottom of each detailed table which will enable those who care to do so to enter new figures as soon as they appear.

## ADVANCE SHEETS

Realizing that current statistics are highly perishable and that to be of use they must reach the businoss man at the earliest possible moment, the department has arranged to distribute advance leaflets almost every week, whenever sufficient material is available, to those subscribers who request them. The leaflets are usually mailed on Thursdeys, and give such information as has been received during the preceding week. The information contained in these leaflets is also reprinted in "Commerce Reports," issued weekly by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The complete bulletin is distributed as quickly as it can be completed and printed.

## BASIC DATA

The figuree reported in the accompanying tables are very largely those already in existence. The chief function of the department is to bring together these data which, if available at all, are scattered in hundreds of different publications. A portion of these data are collected by Government departments, other figures are compiled by technical journals, and still others are reported by trade associations.

## RELATIVE NUMBERS

To facilitate comparison between different items and render the trend of a movement more apparent, relative numbers (often called "index numbers," a term referring more particularly to a special kind of number described below) have been calculated. The relative numbers enable the reader to see at a glance the general upward or downward tendency of a movement which can not so easily be grasped from the actual figures.

In computing these relative numbers the last prewar year, 1913 , or in some instances a five-year average, 1909-1913, has been used as a base equal to 100 wherever possible. In many instances, comparable figures for the pre-war years are not available, and in such cases the year 1919 has usually been taken as the base. For some industries 1919 can not be regarded as a proper base, due to extraordinary conditions in the industry, and some more representative
period has been chosen. In a few cases other base periods are used for special reasons. In all cases the base period is clearly indicated.

The relative numbers are computed by allowing the monthly average for the base year or period to equal 100. If the movement for a current month is greater than the base, the relative number will be greater than 100, and yice versa. The difference between 100 and the relative number will give at once the per cent increase or decrease compared with the base period. Thus a relative number of 115 means an increase of 15 per cent over the base period, while a relative number of 80 means a decrease of 20 per cent from the base.

Relative numbers may also be used to calculate the approximate percentage increase or decrease in a movement from one period to the nest. Thus, if a relative number at one month is 120 and for a later month it is 144 there has been an increase of 20 per cent.

## INDEX NUMBERS

When two or more series of relative numbers are combined by a system of weightings the resulting series is denominated an index number. The index number, by combining many relative numbers, is designed to show the trend of an entire group of industries or for the country as a whole, instead of for the single commodity or industry which the relative number covers. Comparisons with the base year or with other periods are made in the same manner as in the case of relative numbers.

## BUSINESS INDICATORS

The diagrams on page 2 have been prepared to facilitate comparisons between a few of the more important business movements. The lines are plotted on what are known as ratio charts (logarithmic scale). These charts show the percentage increase and allow direct comparisons between the slope of one curye and that of any other curve regardless of its location on the diagram; that is, a 10 per cont increase in an item is given the same vertical movement whether its curve is near the bottom or near the top of the chart.
The difference between this and the ordinary form of a chart can be made clear by an example. If a certain item, having a relative number of 400 in one month, increases 10 per cont in the following month, its relative number will be 440 , and on an ordinary chart would be plotted 40 equidistant scale points higher than the preceding month. Anothor movement with a relative number of, say, 50 , also increases 10 per cent, making its relative namber 55. On the ordinary (arithmetic) scale this item would rise only 5 equidistant points, whereas the previous item rose 40 points, yet each slowed the same percentage increase. The ratio charts avoid this difficulty and give to each of the two movements exactly the same vertical rise and hence the slopes of the two lines are directly comparable. The ratio charts compare percentage changes, while the arithmetic charts compare absolute changes.

[^1]

No. 41
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS : : RUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE : : BUREAU OF STANDARDS . JANUARY

1925

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## PRELIMINARY SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER

Reports from the iron and steel industries indicate larger production in December than in either the previous month or a year ago. Deliveries of silk to consuming establishments and the output of primary zinc were also larger than in either the prvious month or December, 1923. Shipments of locomotives by principal manufacturers, though smaller than a year ago, were larger than in November, while unfilled orders for locomotives and steel were larger at the end of December than at the end of either comparative period.
Sales of two mail-order houses during December amounted to $\$ 46,316,000$, as compared with $\$ 39,541,-$ 000 in November, and $\$ 35,861,000$ in the same month a year ago, while sales by four leading ten-cent chains in December aggregated $\$ 61,205,000$ as contrasted with $\$ 33,294,000$ in the previous month and $\$ 55,241,000$ in December, 1923. Carloadings were more numerous than in December of last year, while wholesale prices continued to increase. Check transactions were larger
than in either November or a year ago, while loans and discounts of Federal reserve member banks continued to increase.
Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange were considerably above the volume of December, 1923, while prices of stocks, both industrial and railroad, continued to average higher. Interest rates averaged higher in December as compared with the previous month but were below a year ago, while bond prices were generally lower than in November.
Imports into the United States were larger than in either the previous month or December, 1923, while exports, though smaller than in November, were larger than a year ago. The gross debt of the Federal Gorernment was further reduced during December. The number of commercial firms failing in December was larger than in either the previous month or a year ago, while defaulted liabilities, though larger than in the preceding month, were smaller than in December, 1923.

## BUSINESS INDICATORS: 1920-1924

( 1913 monthly averages $=100$. See explanation on inside front cover. Fseept for "Net freight ton-miles" and "Price of 25 industrial stocks," latest month plotted is November, 1924; for stock prices December has been ploted but October is the latest month plotted for freight ton-miles)


## BUSINESS INDICATORS

The following table gives comparative relative numbers for a selected list of important business movements. It is believed that this table will prove useful, because it separates out from the large mass of material a comparatively small number of items which are often regarded as indicative of business in general.

The table has been divided into two parts, the first containing those items for which relative numbers can be calculated, using 1913 as a base. The second part contains items for which comparable data back to 1913 are not available. This latter group of relative numbers is calculated by letting the 1919 monthly average equal 100 . Care should therefore be exercised in comparing the absolute value of the two sets of data. In either group, however, the upward or downward trend of the relative numbers, compared to previous months, does reflect the present tendency in each item and will give a basis for business judgment.

Where available at the time of going to press, January 14, December indicators have been included, thus bringing this table up to date. It should be noted that the charts on page 2 show November data as the latest plotted, except for stock prices which show December and freight ton-miles which show October.



1 Wholesale and retail prices from Department of Labor averaged for the month; farm prices from Department of Agriculture as of the $15 t h$ of the month,
${ }^{2}$ Based on the total computed production reported by 5 associations. Includes southern pine, Douglas fir, western pine, North Carolina pine, and Michigan hard and soft woods. The total production of these associations in 1919 was equal to $11,190,000,000$ board feet, compared with a total lumber production for the country of $34,552,000,000$. board feet reported by the census.

## EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MAJOR GROUPS

(Drawn from data compiles by U. Departinent of Labor and representing weighted indexes based upon number of wage earners in the respective industries in 1919) (A verage monthly employment $1923=100$ )


## BUSINESS SUMMARY

IIndex and relative numbers based on the 1919 monthly average as 100 -except unfilied orders which are based on the 1920 average-enable comparisons to be made of the relative condition of the several phases of business. The use of index and relative numbers is more fully explained on the inside front cover, and details of this sum.
mary are given in the table entitled "Indexes of Business," beginning on p. 20. While actual data on electric power, building construction, factory employment, and mary are given in the table entitled "Indexes of Business," beginning on p. 20. W
the transportation situation may be found in the "Trend or Business movements"]

|  |  | 1923 |  |  |  | 1924 |  |  | PER CENT <br> OR DE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CREASE } \\ & \operatorname{ASE}(-) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem. ber | July | August | Septem- ber | October | $\underset{\substack{\text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { November } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { Octoher } \end{aligned}$ | November 1924, from November 1923 |
| Prodoction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing (64 commodities) | 113 | 123 | 113 | 97 | 108 | 114 | 122 | 110 | -9. 8 | $-2.7$ |
| Raw materials, total. | 131 | 157 | 141 | 98 | 122 | 152 | 179 | 156 | $-12.9$ | $+10.6$ |
| Minerals.-.--- | 138 | 152 | 136 | 125 | 126 | 131 | 138 | 119 | -13.8 | $-12.5$ |
| Animal product | 108 | 122 | 123 | 117 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 125 | +11. 6 | +1.6 |
| Crops -- | 144 | 184 | 158 | 73 | 129 | 193 | 246 | 195 | $-20.7$ | +23.4 |
| Forest products | 124 | 131 | 119 | 110 | 123 | 118 | 122 | 114 | -6. 6 | -4.2 |
| Electric power..... | 140 | 153 | 149 | 142 | 146 | 148 | 160 | 156 | $-2.5$ | +4. 7 |
| Building construction (awards) | 83 | 116 | 111 | 88 | 90 | 93 | 102 | 105 | +2.9 | $-5.4$ |
| Stucks of commodities ( 45 commodities) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corrected for seasonal variation ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 118 | 118 | 122 | 131 | 134 | 136 | 137 | 137 | 0. 0 | +12.3 |
| Unfilled orders (relative to 1920) | 58 | 54 | 53 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 43 | 52 | $+20.9$ | $-1.9$ |
| Sales (based on value): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mail-order houses (4 houses) | 92 | 134 | 122 | 69 | 74 | 106 | 141 | 131 | $-7.1$ | $+7.4$ |
| Ten-cent chains (5 chains) | 151 | 180 | 176 | 163 | 172 | 169 | 203 | 199 | $-2.0$ | +13.1 |
| Wholesale trade.. | 91 | 96 | 85 | 78 | 83 | 92 | 95 | 84 | -12. 5 | -1.1 |
| Department stores (359 stores) | 113 | 148 | 142 | 91 | 93 | 119 | 141 | 141 | 0. 0 | $-0.7$ |
| Prices (recomputed to 1919 base): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale, all commodities.-. | 75 | 74 | 74 | 71 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 74 | 0.0 | 0, 0 |
| Retail food............. | 80 | 81 | 82 | 77 | 77 | 79 | 80 | 81 | +1. 2 | $-1.2$ |
| Cost of living (1919 base) | 95 | 95 | 96 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Factori employment (1919 base) | 93 | 92 | 92 | 79 | 79 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 0. 0 | $-12.0$ |
| Transportation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net freight ton-mile operation | 119 | 128 | 116 | 100 | 110 | 118 | 131 |  |  |  |
| Car loadings (monthly total) | 150 | 124 | 116 | 101 | 110 | 148 | 126 | 117 | $-7.1$ | $+0.9$ |
| Net available car surplus (end of mo.) --. | 16 | 16 | 92 | 195 | 117 | 70 | 59 | 111 | +88.1 | $+20.7$ |

${ }^{1}$ Comparable data back to 1919 were published in April, 1924, SURvery, p. 23.

## COURSE OF BUSINESS IN NOVEMBER

## GENERAL BUSINESS

Although manufacturing production was less than in October, the decline was very small when account is taken of the smaller number of working days in the month. General manufacturing activity was also slightly less than a year ago, though on a working-day basis there was a slight increase (see seasonal adjustment in manufacturing index described on page 28). Of the principal industries, almost all declined in production from October, except pig iron, and were in general less than a year ago. Copper production and the consumption of raw cotton increased over a year ago, however. Mineral production was generally less than a year ago, but the marketings of agricultural produce showed a considerable increase. Building contracts awarded in November increased over October, but were smaller than a year ago, while unfilled orders in the steel and building industries advanced during the month, the building material orders standing above a year ago. Stocks of com-
modities on hand were, on the whole, unchanged from October, if seasonal conditions are taken into account.

Though declining seasonally from October, sales of mail-order houses and chain stores were larger than a year ago, department-store sales being slightly less. Wholesale trado was the same as a year ago and wholesale prices fractionally higher. The volume of check business was slightly greater than a year ago and for New York City also exceeded the October figures. Interest rates rose over the October average, while the Federal reserve ratio declined.

Factory employment showed no change from October and was less than a year ago. Car loadings increased over a year ago, with a seasonal decline from October. The losses from business failures also declined from October and were one-third less than in November, 1923. Merchandise imports and exports both declined from October but increased over a year ago.

## SUMMARY OF INDEXES OF BUSINESS

## PRODUCTION

Manufacturing production in November, as measured by the weighted index number for 64 commodities, stood at 110 per cent of the 1919 arerage as against 122 in October and 113 a year ago. Declines from October were noted in all groups except iron and steel and chemicals, while a year ago all groups declined from October to November. Compared with a year ago, the chemicals and oils, stone
and clay products, and miscellaneous groups alone showed increases in productivity.

The combined raw material production index stood at 156 per cent of the 1919 arerage as against 141 a year ago. The mineral index at 119 compares with 138 in October and 136 a year ago. All minerals showed smaller production than in October, except zinc, which was unchanged, while, compared with a year ago, only copper, lead, and silver showed increases.

RELATIVE PRODUCTION, STOCKS, AND UNFILLED ORDERS IN BASIC INDUSTRIES
( 1320 monthly average $=100$ )


The marketings of animal products were 125 per cent of the 1919 average as against 112 in October and 123 a year ago. Considerable increases in the marketings of wool, hogs, and poultry, mostly of a seasonal nature, overbalanced the declines in the other items. Compared with November, 1923, increases were noted in all items except hogs, eggs, and fish.

The crop-movement index stood at 195 per cent of the 1919 average in November as against 246 in October and 158 a year ago. The declines from October, which occurred in all groups, were largely seasonal in character. Increases over a year ago were noted in all groups except fruits and miscellancous products, with grains and cotton products increasing 35 per cent or more.

The forest products output for November stood at 114 per cent of the 1919 a verage, comparing with 122 in October and 119 a year ago. The lumber group Digitized for FRASERdeclined in a scasonal movement from October; pulp http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
compared with 43 a month before and 53 a year ago. The iron and steel index adranced during November from 34 to 40 , while the building-material index adranced from 81 to 99 . The iron and steel group showed a decline from a year ago in unfilled orders, while the building-material group made an increase.

The index of wholesale trade, based on the 1919 monthly average as 100 , stood at 84 in Norember as compared with 94 in October and 85 a year ago. All classes of wholesale trade declined from November in a seasonal morement, and declines were also noted from a year ago for all items except meats.

A seasonal decline in mail-order-house sales from 141 per cent of the 1919 average in October to 131 in November compares with 122 a year ago. The chain-store figures showed declines in all groups except shors, also due to seasonal conditions, while, compared with a year ago, sales of all classes of chains except music showed increases. Department-store sales at 141 per cent of the 1919 average showed no change from October and compared with 142 a year ago. The value of department-store stocks on November 30 stood at 147 per cent of the 1919 average as compared with $1+8$ a month previous and 149 a year ago.

# COMPARLSON OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FOOD PRICE INDFX NUMBEIRS WITII INDTE OF ALL COMMODITLES AT WHOLESALE 

 (V. S. Department of Tabor index numbers. Relative prires $1913=100$ )

## PRICES

Prices received by producers of agricultural commodities were 137 per cent of the five-year pre-war arerage, taken as 100 , as against 136 in October and 133 a year ago. Compared with October, the increase in the dairy and poultry group from 130 to 150 and a slight increase in the unclassified group served to orercome slight declines in the other groups. The increaso over a year ago was confined to grain, meat animals, and unclassified, declines being registered for the other groups.

The wholesale-price index of the Department of Labor stood at 153 per cent of the 1913 prices as against 152 in October and 152 a year ago. The increase orer October was distributed over all groups, while, compared with a rear ago, increases occurred in farm
products, foods, chemicals, and miscellaneous, with declines in other groups. The regrouping of this index by the Federal Reserve Board shows increases over October in producers' goods and in consumers' goods but a decline in raw materials, due to lower prices for animal products, as other raw products showed increases. Wholesale price increases were also shown in the commercial indexes.

Retail food prices stood at 150 per cent of the 1913 arerage as against 149 in October and 151 a year ago. The cost-of-living index showed no change from October or a year ago, advances over October in food, fuel, and sundries being neutralized by declines in shelter and clothing, while, compared with a year ago, shelter and sundries increased in cost and the other groups declined.

# REVIEW BY PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE 

## TEXTILES

Wool receipts at Boston in November were larger than in October and also larger than a year ago, especially in foreign wool. For the first 11 months of the year total receipts were almost 30 per cent less than in 1923, domestic receipts increasing 42 per cent and foreign declining 63 per cent. Imports of raw wool were slightly less than in October, but larger than a year ago, the 11-month cumulative figure showing a decline of 38 per cent from 1923.

Wool consumption by textile mills was about 12 per cent less in November than in October and somewhat less than a year ago. Looms were generally more active in November than in October, with spindles and combs showing somewhat less activity. Activity of most woolen machinery was slightly less than a year ago.

Prices of raw wool and of worsted yarn rose as compared with the October average and a year ago, while dress goods and suitings were unchanged as compared with both periods.

The final estimate of the cotton crop sliows an increase of about 30 per cent over 1923. Ginnings through November were also about 30 per cent higher than a year ago. Imports of raw cotton declined from October and increased over a year ago, the 11 -month figure showing a decline of about 20 per cent from 1923. Exports during November were almost 40 per cent larger than in October and about 70 per cent larger than a year ago, the 11month total showing an increase of almost 30 per cent. Stocks of cotton at mills and warehouses made the usual seasonal increases during November, the total on November 30 being 14 per cent larger than a year ago, although mill stocks werc smaller. The world risible supply was also larger than a year ago.

Cotton consumption by textile mills declined by almost 8 per cent from both October, 1924, and November, 1923. The 11 -month total showed a decline from the 1923 period of about 18 per cent. More cotton spindles were active in November than in October, activity averaging 88 per cent of capacity as compared with 85 per cent in October and 97 per cent a year ago. Total activity was less than in October, owing to the shorter month, and also about 11 per cent less than a year ago.

Orders, billings, and shipments at cotton-finishing plants were less than in October, 1924, and in November, 1923, the 11 -month totals in each case showing a decline of about 15 per cent from a year ago. Stocks at finishing plants on November 30 showed a slight increase over the previous month but a decline of 15 per cent from a year ago. Operating activity averaged 58 per cent for November as against 67 per
cent in October and 66 per cent for November, 1923. Exports of cotton cloth declined 12 per cent from October and increased 26 per cent over a year ago, bringing the 11 -month total slightly above the 1923 period.

Prices of raw cotton and cotton yarns declined slightly from the October averages, but slightly higher prices were recorded for print cloths and sheetings. Raw cotton prices were about 30 per cent below November, 1923, while yarns and goods were 15 to 17 per cent lower.

Imports of raw silk increased over October and a year ago, the 11-month total, however, showing a decline of 8 per cent from the 1923 corresponding period. Deliveries of silk from warehouses were less than in November but larger than a year ago, the 11 -month cumulative showing a decline from 1923 of 1 per cent. Stocks of silk were 25 per cent higher than on October 31 and 60 per cent above a year ago. Silk prices averaged 8 per cent higher than in October but were considerably less than a year ago.

Burlap imports declined from October and from a year ago, while unmanufactured fibers were imported in greater quantities than in October, though less than last year. Cumulative totals for both items showed slight declines from the 11 -month period of 1923. Shipments and unfilled orders of light-weight pyroxy-lin-coated textiles increased orer October and over a year ago, but declines were noted from both periods as respects heary goods and the total amount of pyroxylin spread.

## IRON AND STEEL

Iron-ore shipments declined seasonally in Norember but were less than half as large as a year ago. Stocks were slightly less than a year ago and consumption declined about 15 per cent. For the 11 months of the year iron-ore shipments and consumption both declined 28 per cent from 1923.

Pig-iron output in November showed a slight increase over October but was about 12 per cent less than a year ago. Cumulative production for 11 months showed a decline of 24 per cent from 1923. Furnaces in blast at the end of November were about 10 per cent greater than in October in both number and capacity, though less than a year ago. Pig-iron prices averaged in general slightly higher than in October but were below a year ago.

The output of steel ingots was almost as large as in October and larger on a daily average basis. For the 11 months total, ingot production declined about 19 per cent. Bookings of steel castings increased over October, owing to larger bookings of railroad specialties and were almost 80 per cent larger than a year
ago. Compared with the 11 months' total for 1923, bookings of steel castings declined 21 per cent, railroad castings showing a decrease of only 10 per cent. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation increased 14 per cent in November and were about 8 per cent less than a year ago.

Production and shipments of independent sheet manufacturers declined slightly from October but sales and unfilled orders doubled the October figures.

The per cent of capacity produced increased from 79 in October to 80 per cent in November, comparing with 67 per cont a year ago. Stocks on hand showed little change during November but were less than a year ago. All other items were considerably larger than in November, 1923. The large November sales brought the cumulative for 11 months to about the 1923 total for the period, while production and shipments declined from the 1923 totals.

PIG-IRON PRODUCTION AND UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH
(Unfiled orders from United States Steel Corporation)


Prices of steel showed little change from October but declines from a year ago. Exports were less than in October and a year ago, the 11 -month total showing a decline of 6 per cent. Production and shipments of steel barrels declined from October, stocks increased slightly, and unfilled orders increased about 80 per cent.

Shipments of railway locomotives from manufacturing plants were 38 per cent larger than in October, although foreign shipments were less, and both foreign and domestic shipments were less than half as large as in November, 1923. Total shipments for 11 months were also less than half the 1923 totals, though foreign shipments declined only 25 per cent. Unfilled orders for locomotives were 14 per cent less than on October 31 and 42 per cent less than a year ago.

Foreign orders, however, increased over both periods. Orders for freight and passenger cars placed in November increased over October and over a year ago. For the 11-month period freight-car orders were much larger than in 1923, while passenger-car and locomotive orders declined.
Orders for machine tools declined from October and from a year ago. Sales and unfilled orders of foundry equipment increased over both periods but shipments declined; sales and shipments were from 22 to 23 per cent less than in the 1923 11-month period. Stoker sales were greater in number but less in horsepower than in October, but were twice as large as a year ago in both respects. Eleven months' total sales, however, were 25 per cent below 1923 in number and 31 per cent less in aggregate horsepower.

Bookings of fabricated structural steel increased from 66 per cent of capacity in October to 85 per cent in November, comparing with 54 per cent in November, 1923. Total bookings for the 11 months were 10 per cent greater than in 1923 . Shipments were at the rate of 64 per cent of capacity in November as compared with 78 per cent in October and 71 per cent a year ago. The tonnage output of vessels in Norember was larger than in October and about twice as large as a year ago. For the 11-month period less tonnage was constructed than in 1923 by 22 per cent, but for steel seagoing vessels there was an increase of 21 per cent. Steel furniture shipments were less in value than in October but greater than in November, 1923.

## NONFERROUS METALS

The mine output of copper was slightly less than in October and 7 per cent above a year ago, both for the month and the 11 months' cumulative. (oppere exports were 14 per cent greater than in October and 44 per cent higher than a year ago, the 11 -montli total showing an increase of 38 per cent. Copper paices averaged slightly higher than in October. Sales of tubular plumbing goods were considerably higher than in October and also higher than a year ago.

Copper Production and Exports


Zinc production increased slightly over October but was less than a year ago, the total for the 11 months being 1 per cent higher than in 1923. Stocks inereased considerably during November and the price of slab zinc also rose.

Stocks of tin in the United States were less than on October 31, but the world visible supply was greater; both were larger than a year ago. Imports declined from both periods and for the $11-\mathrm{mon}$ th period showed a decline of 6 per cent. Deliveries from warehouses, increasing over October but declining from November,

1923, showed a decrase of 8 per cont from the 1923 cumulative period. Tin prices averaged 7 per cent higher than in October. Lead prices also were higher.

Relative Production and Stocks of Zinc


FUELS
A decline of 13 per cent from October and 5 per cent from a year ago occurred in bituminous coal output, the 11 months' cumulative showing a decrease of 16 per cent from the 1923 period. Exports dectined from both the previous month and a year ago. with a cumulative decline of 22 per cent for the year to date. Prices averaged slightly less than in October. except the wholesale price, which remained unchanged.

Production of Brtuminous and Anthracete Coal


Cimulative Production of Automobile Trucks


Anthracite production was about 12 per cent less than in October and a year ago, with a cumulative decline from 1923 of 6 per cent. Exports also declined from both previous periods, with a cumulative decline of 22 per cent from 1923 over 11 months. The wholesale price of anthracite remained unchanged from October.

Coke production was about the same as in October but smaller than a year ago, owing to the decline of 43 per cent in beehive output. Bechive production for the first 11 months of the year declined 48 per cent from the 1923 period, while by-product output declined 11 per cent. Exports of coke were 43 per cent less than a year ago orer the 11 months. The price of coke rose in November over the October average.

The output of petroleum declined from October and was about 14 per cent less than a year ago, the cumulative for 11 months showing a decline of 3 per cent. Stocks of crude petroleum declined during November and were about 8 per cent higher than a year ago.

The price of petroleum averaged less than in October but 15 per cent higher than a year ago.

## AUTOMOBILES AND RUBBER

The output of automobiles was smaller than October by 21 per cent and 27 per cent less than a year ago, the decline in truck production being much smaller relatively than for passenger cars. For the 11 -month period total automobile production was 10 per cent less than in 1923, passenger cars showing a slightly greater decline, while trucks declined 4 per cent. Sales of automobile accessories and parts, as computed from internal-revenue taxes covering sales during the previous month, declined in November from October. Exports of automobiles declined from October but were about the same as a year ago, with passenger cars increasing and trucks decreasing as compared with November, 1923. For the 11 months' period total automobile exports were 18 per cent higher than a year ago.


Imports of crude rubber were less than in October but twice as large as a yearago. For the 11 months of the year rubber imports were 9 per cent greater than a year ago.

Wholesale price of Para rubber rose 9 per cent over the October average and was 40 per cent higher than in November, 1923. Production and stocks of pneumatic tires declined from October while shipments increased. Compared with a year ago, all items increased except stocks of solid tires.

## HIDES AND LEATHER

Imports of hides and skins exceeded October and a year ago by about 24 per cent each, the principal increase being due to large cattle hide importations, this class increasing over 50 per cent over both periods. Total imports declined 37 per cent from 1923 over 11 months, all classes of hides and skins showing declines. Prices of hides and calfskins were higher than in October.

The production of sole leather, skivers, and harness leather all deciined from October and from a year ago. Compared with the 1923 cumulative, the 11 months' figures show declines of 24 per cent in sole leather, 14 per cent in skivers, and 24 per cent in harness stuffed. Exports of both sole and upper leather were slightly less than in October, upper increasing over a year ago and sole declining. For 11 months sole leather exports increased 24 per cent and upper leather 13 per cent. Sole-leather prices averaged higher than in October, with chrome calf unchanged; both grades were higher than a year ago.
Sales of belting declined from October and from a year ago, total sales for 11 months being 23 per cent below 1923. The output of boots and shoes declined about 18 per cent from October and 7 per cent from a year ago. Exports of boots and shoes declined from both periods. Price quotations tended to advance somewhat. A reduction took place in the number of leather gloves and mittens cut, both as compared with October and with a year ago.

## PAPER AND PRINTING

Imports of both mechanical and chemical wood pulp declined from October and from a year ago. Production and stocks of newsprint paper declined from October, production showing a slight decrease from a year ago and shipments an increase. For the 11 months' period both production and shipments of newsprint declined about 2 per cent from 1923. Both imports and exports of newsprint declined from October but exceeded a year ago. Stocks at mills were also less than in October but slightly higher than a year ago.

More editions of books were published in November than in either the previous month or a year ago, both of American manufacture and imported. Shipments of sales books, however, declined from both periods, but for the 11 months' period were 7 per cent greater Digitized for FRASER than in the 1923 comparison.
http://fraser.stlowisfed. org/

VOLUME OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY CLASSES

year ago in floor space, though the value contracted for increased over November, 1923. Residential buildings made the only conspicuous increase over the October lettings, while, compared with a year ago, only business buildings increased in floor space, but all except commercial and educational incrensed in value. For the first 11 months of the year, contracts of all classes except industrial buildings increased over the 1923 period, the grand total showing a gain of 3 per cent in floor space and 12 per cent in value.

Fire losses for November exceeded October by 40 per cent and were 32 per cent higher than a year ago. For the year to date, however, the fire losses were 9 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1923.

## BUILDING MATERIALS

The output of lumber was generally smaller in November than a year ago, with exceptions in North Carolina pine and in walnut. Total production for 11 months shows southern pine about the same as in 1923, Douglas fir, northern pine, western pine, and California pine slightly less, while redwood and North Carolina pine showed increases. Shipments in November were generally greater than a year ago, Douglas fir and northern pine being exceptions. New orders for both southern pine and Douglas fir were higher than a year ago. Stocks of southern pine were smaller than a year ago, but stocks of western pine and of walnut were larger. Exports of lumber increased over both the previous month and a year ago. Retail sales
in the Minneapolis Federal reserve district declined from October but increased over November, 1923, stocks in retail yards declining from both periods. Lumber prices were slightly higher than in October but lower thart a year ago.

Oak flooring production declined from October but maple flooring output increased. Shipments of both classes of flooring declined, while new orders and unfilled orders showed increases in both cases. Compared with a year ago, all items showed an increase for oak flooring, but all except stocks declined as respects maple flooring.

Clay fire-brick production and shipments were less than in either October, 1924, or November, 1923, but stocks, new orders, and unfilled orders increased over both periods, except for a decline in unfilled orders from a year ago. Total production of clay fire brick for 11 months was about 10 per cent less than in the 1923 period.

Silica-brick production increased over both previous. periods and for 11 months was about the same as in 1923. Shipments declined from October but were 39 per cent higher than a year ago. Stocks increased slightly during November but were 20 per cent less than in November 30, 1923. Large increases were noted in new orders over both periods and also for unfilled orders over October 31. Unfilled orders were 38 per cent less than a year ago, however.

Face-brick production declined 16 per cent from October but was 5 per cent greater than a year ago,
both for the month and for 11 months. Stocks at yards were larger than at both previous periods and unfilled orders about 20 per cent less. Shipments declined 21 per cent from October but exceeder shipments a year ago.

Paving-brick output was at 89 per cent of capacity for Norember as against 91 per cent in October and it per cent a year ago. Shipments declined from the previous month but increased over a year ago, while new orders and unfilled orders declined.

Bookings of architectural terra cotta increased over October but were slightly less than a year ago. For the 11 months to date bookings were 4 per cent greater than in the 1923 period.

Cement production and shipments declined from October but increased over a year ago, both showing gains over 1923 of 8 per cent for the 11 months' period. Stocks on November 30 were 28 per cent ligher than a year ago. Fewer concrete paving contracts were awarded than in October or than in November, 1923.

Production and stocks of roofing felt dectined from October but were greater than a year ago.
shipments of enameled sanitary ware were in general about 20 per cent smaller than in either October, 1924, or November, 1923, the totals for 11 months showing increases over 1923 of $\bar{i}$ per cent for baths, 2 per cent for lavatories, 7 per cent for sinks, and 27 per cent for miscellaneous. Orders received also declined for all classes of enameled sanitary ware from both the previous month and a year ago. Stocks were slightly larger than at the end of October for all except the miscellaneous class, and from two to three times as large as a year ago. Unfilled orders declined from 15 to 18 per cent from October and averaged about 70 per cent less than a year ago.

## CHEMICALS AND OILS

Inports of potash and of nitrate of soda were less than in October but about double the November, 1923, imports. Exports of sulphuric acid and of dyes, based on values, were slightly less than in October but greater than a year ago. Fertilizer exports were less than both periods, and for the 11 months showed a decline of 6 per cent. Prices of drugs and chemicals generally rose in November over the October averages.

Receipts of turpentine were slightly less than in either October, 1924, or November, 1923, while stocks were considerably larger than at cither previous period. Rosin receipts increased over October and were slightly less than a year ago. Stocks of rosin showed little change during the month and were 28 per cent less than a year ago.

Both imports and exports of vegetable oils were larger than in cither October, 1924, or November, 1923. For the first 11 months of the year, exports were 20 per cent less than in 1923, while imports
showed an increase of about 30 per cent. Ofeomargarine consumption declined from both the previous month and a year ago, the 11 months total showing a gain of about 2 per cent over 1923.

Cottonsed stocks at the end of November were almost 50 per cent higher than a year ago, while cottonseed oil stocks were $2 t$ per cent less and production was 30 per cent higher than a year ago. The price of cottonseed oil declined both from October and from a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed at northwestern points were considerably larger than a year ago and total stocks were also larger.

## CEREALS

The final estimate of the wheat crop of $192 t$ showed an increase of almost 10 per cent over the 1923 crop. Receipts and shipments of wheat at primary markets were considerably larger than in November, 1923. and exports of wheat and flour were almost three times as large as a year ago. The risible supply in the Unitel States at the end of Novenber was about 28 per cent larger than a year ago, while the Canadian risible supply was smaller than last year by about the same proportion. Wheat and flour prices both rose over the October average and were from 40 to 48 and from 32 to 35 per cent higher, respectively, than a year ago.

The final estimate of the 1924 corn crop indicated an outturn 20 per cent less than in 1923. Receipts, shipments, and exports of corn during November were less than a year ago but the visible supply was over twice as large as on November 30, 1923. Corn grindings were slightly less than a year ago. The price of corn averaged slightly higher than in October and 34 per cent above a year ago.

The 1924 crop of oats was 18 per cent larger than the 1923 crop, according to the final estimate. Receipts and exports of oats were slightly larger than a year ago and the visible supply was over three times as large. The price of oats averaged about the same as in October and 19 per cent higher than a year ago.

The barley crop showed a decline of 5 per cent from 1923, but reccipts and exports in November were much larger than a year ago. The price of barley averaged 5 per cent less than in October but 32 per cent higher than in November, 1923.

The rye crop increased less than 1 per cent orer 1923. Receipts and exports during November were much larger than a year ago, however. The price of rye was 3 per cent higher than in October and 85 per cent above the November, 1923, price.

Total grain exports, including grain equivalent of flour, were smaller than in October and $16 t$ per cent above a year ago. Car loadings of grain were also less than in October but 18 per cent above a year ago. Visible supplies of grains in Argentina were all higher than last year at the end of November.

Receipts of paddy rice at southern mills were slightly less than a year ago, while shipments of cleaned rice were larger. The rice crop was less than 1 per cent larger than in 1923. Stocks of rice were 31 per cent larger than a year ago. Exports and imports were considerablysmaller than in November, 1923.

The commercial apple crop of 1924 was 20 per cent smaller than the 1923 crop. Cur-lot shipments of apples in November declined 24 per cent from a year ago. Car-lot shipments of potatoes, onions, and citrus fruit were all larger than in November, 1923. The hay crop of 1924 was slightly larger than the 1923 crop, but receipts of hay during Norember declined from a year ago.

## MEATS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Receipts and local slaughter of cattie and calves increased over a year ago, while all shipments declined. For the 11 months' perion the same relationship oxisted also, as compared with 1923. Exports of beef products increased orer a year ago, but for the year to date were slightly less. Cold-storage holdings were larger than a year ago. Prices of cattle and of steer rounds declined from both the previous month and a year ago, while carcass beef increased over both periods.

Receipts, shipments, and hocal slaughter of hogs all declined from a year ago, and for the 11 months' period were also less except in total shipments. Exports of pork products were considerably less than a year ago, both for the month of November and for the 11 months' period. Cold-storage holdings were 2.5 per cent less than a year ago. Prices of hogs, hams, and lard all averaged less than in October and exeept for hams were higher than a year ago.

Receipts and all shipments of sheep were larger than in November, 1923, but local slaughter was less, the same relationships existing over the $11-\mathrm{month}$ period. Coll-storage holdings of lamb and mutton were greater than a year ago. Prices of ewes advanced from the October arerage, while lambs declined, both being higher than a year ago.

Reccipts of poultry exceeded the 1923 receipts, both for November and for 11 months, and storage holdings were 39 per cent larger than a year ago.

The fish catch was slightly less than in November, 1923, but for the 11 months' period there was in increase. Cold-storage holdings were 10 per cent higher than a year ago.

Exports of condensed and evaporated miik decelined from a year ago, but for the 11 months' total showed an increase of 19 per cent. Stocks were 17 per cent less than a year ago.

Butter receipts declined from November, 1923, but for the 11 months' period showed an increase of over 5 per cent. Storage holdings were almost twice as
high as a year ago. The price of butter was 18 per cent less than in November, 1923.

Cheese receipts were less than a year ago, both for November and for 11 montlis. Storage holdings were slightly ligher and the price was 19 per cent less than for Norember, 1923.

Receipts of eggs showed a decline from a year ago, both for the month and for the 11 months. Storage holdings were 23 per cent less than in November, 1923.

## SUGAR, COFFEE, AND TEA

Imports and meltings of raw sugar at refincrics were about the same as a year ago and for 11 montls exceeded the 1923 period by about 10 per cent. Stocks at refineries were 40 per cent less than it year ago. Exports of refined sugar were less than in November, 1923, but the 11 months' total shows little change. Receipts of the domestic cane crop in November were only one-third as large as a year ago. Sugar prices showed little change from October and declined from 15 to 20 per cent from a year ago.

Cuban sugar movement of receipts and exports was much larger than a year ago, while stocks at Cuban ports were 33 per cent higher.

Coffee imports declined from November, but for the 11 months' period were slightly larger than a year ago. The world visible supply was larger than a year ago, but United States stocks were smaller. Receipts in Brazil exceeded the corresponding month last year but exports were smaller.

Imports of tea were less than a year ago, both for November and for the year to date.

## TOBACCO

The tobaceo crop of 1924 was estimated as 17 per cont less than the 1923 crop on the final report. Sales from loose-leaf warehouses in November declined 33 per cent from a year ago. Consumption of all classes of tobaceo products declined from November, 1923, and also showed a decline from last year in the 11 months' total except for cigarettes. Exports of both unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes declined from a year ago, though for the year to date leaf-tobacco exports were larger than in 1923. Tobacco prices remained unchanged from October ind were 13 per cent less than a year ago.

## SHIPPING

Panama Canal cargo traffic during November was 12 per cent less than a year ago, though for the 11 months' period an increase of 4 per cent is shown. Ohio River traffie was larger than in November, 1923, but for 11 months showed a decline. Sault Ste. Marie Canal traffic for the complete season of 1924 showed a decline of 20 per cent in freight tonnage carried.

## RAILROADS

Loadings of freight cars in November were 1 per cent greater than a year ago, due to the increase of 18 per cent in loadings of grain and grain products. Small increases also occurred in coal and in merchan-


Shortage, Surplus, and Bad-Order Freight Cars

dise, while ore loadings declined 42 per cent and livestock and forest products declined slightly. For 11 months total loadings were about 3 per cent less than in 1923, grains and merchandise alone showing increases, the former with a gain of 14 per cent.

The surplus of idle cars at the end of November was 20 per cent greater than a year ago, idle box cars showing a gain of 36 per cent and coal cars 3 per cent. Shortages were very much less than a year ago and totaled only two-tenths of 1 per cent of the surplus of idle cars. Cars in bad order represented 8 per cent of the total in use at the end of November as against 7 per cent in bad order a year ago.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Employment conditions in factories showed little change from Octobor to November. The general index for the United States was unchanged at 88 per cent of the 1923 average, declines in the food, lumber, leather, and motor-vehicle groups boing balanced by a considerable increase in the tobacco manufacturing group and smaller gains in the iron and steel and miscellaneous groups. All groups showed declines from a year ago.

Sectional reports show practically no change in the number employed in New York, a slight decline in Illinois, and slight gains in Massachusetts, in Detroit, and in Wisconsin. Total pay roll increased over October in both New York and Wisconsin, average weekly earnings increasing in New York, but declining in Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Wages of common labor were less in all sections than in October except in the East North Central, West South Central, and East South Central sections, where increases were noted, and in the Middle Atlantic section, which remained unchanged at 41 cents per hour.

## DISTRIBUTION MOVEMENT

Sales of the two leading mail-order houses made a seasonal decline in November and were 15 per cent higher than a year ago. For the first 11 months of the year mail-order sales were 7 per cent higher than in the 1923 period.

Sales of the four principal 10 -cent chains showed an increase of 13 per cent over the November, 1923, figures, the decline from October being a seasonal condition. For the first 11 months of the year total 10 -cent sales were about $121 / 2$ per cent above a year ago. Restaurant chains showed a slight decline in sales from a year ago but an increase in number of stores operated. For the 11 months' period there was also a slight decline in dollar sales.

Advertising placed for December magazines shows a slight increase over a year ago, while newspaper advertising for November shows a decline. For the year 1924 total magazine advertising was 4 per cent
greater than in 1923, while newspaper advertising for 11 months was 1 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1923.
Postal receipts at the 50 largest cities declined slightly from a year ago, but at the next 50 cities a slight increase was shown. For the 11 months' period postal receipts increased for both classes of cities.
Internal revenue tax collections on sales of firearms, on capital stock transfers, and on bond and stock issues and conveyances, received in November but covering October business, were all less than a year ago.

## LIFE INSURANCE

Total new policies obtained in November slightly increased over a year ago but declined from October. Industrial policies declined from both periods, while ordinary and group policies increased. For the 11 months' period, however, the comparisons were reversed, with total policies exceeding the 1923 figures. In amount of new insurance, all classes increased over a year ago, both for November and the 11 months' period, total insurance to date showing a gain of 8 per cent over a year ago. Premium collections also increased over 1923 for all classes, both for November and for the 11 months' period, the total payments to the companies from this source showing a gain of almost 12 per cent over 11 months.
Distribution of Admitted Assets of 41 Life Insurance Companies, by Classes of Securitids


Distribution of Bond Investments of 41 Life Insurance Companies, by Classes of Bonds


Investments by life insurance companies at the end of November showed an increase over October of 4 per cent in holdings of public utility bonds and of 1 per cent in mortgage loans, with little change in the other items.

## BANKING AND FINANCE

November check transactions, as shown by debits to individual accounts and bank clearings, were slightly larger than in October in New York City, but 8 to 10 per cent less for the rest of the country. Compared with November, 1923, New York check transactions were from 15 to 24 per cent larger, while for the rest of the country, the increase was slight. For the first 11 months of the year check transactions for 1924 increased 9 to 15 per cent over 1923 for New York City and very slightly outside.

Condition of the Federal reserve banks at the end of November showed declines in discounts and deposits and increases in note circulation, investments, and reserves, the reserve ratio declining from 78.6 to 77.4 per cent. Compared with a year ago, the significant changes were a decline of 72 per cent in bills discounted and an increase of 132 per cent in total investments. Member bank statements showed increases approximating 1 per cent during November in total loans and discounts, in total investments, and in net
demand deposits, while, compared with a year ago, the increases were 8 per cent in loans and discounts, 26 per cent in investments, and 18 per cent in deposits.

Bills Discounted and Total Investments of Federal Reserve Banks


Interest rates rose slightly over the October average for both call money and commercial paper, the November rates averaging considerably less than a year ago. A further slight decline was shown in the outstanding Government debt during November. Government receipts and expenditures both declined about 30 per cent from October, with customs receipts falling off 20 per cent. Compared with a year ago, receipts and expenditures each declined about 8 per cent, customs falling 14 per cent. For 11 months of 1924 receipts were 12 per cent above the corresponding period last year in spite of a decline of 7 per cent in customs, while expenditures were 10 per cent less. The amount of money in circulation showed an increase of 2 per cent over October and of slightly over 1 per cent above November, 1923, the per capita figure being about the same as a year ago.

Commercial failures declined in November as respects both firms and liabilities, especially in the case of manufacturing establishments. A large decline in failures in manufacturing also brought the total failure figures below those of November, 1923, in spite of a considerable increase in failures of agents and brokers. For the year to date failures increased somewhat over 1923, especially as regards agents and brokers, while only in amount of liabilities of trade establishments was decrease noted.

Dividend and interest payments listed for December were larger than a year ago. For the complete year 1924 there was an increase of 6 per cent, dividend payments increasing 4 per cent. New incorporations in November increased slightly over October, but were 29 per cent less than a year ago, the 11 months' total showing a decline of 24 per cent from 1923 corresponding figures. New capital issues by corporations were
only half as large as in October or in November, 1923, the total for 11 months showing a decline of 13 per cent from the 1923 figures. November new issues of State and municipal loans were also less than both comparative periods, but the total for 11 months of the year was 31 per cent larger than the 1923 corresponding period.

Agricultural loans made in November through Government and land-bank sources were less than in October, except for advances by the War Finance Corporation through banks and livestock loan associations and rediscounts by Federal intermediate credit banks. These two branches of agricultural loans and loans by joint-stock land banks alone increased over a year ago.
The November average of stock prices was higher than in October by 6 per cent for industrial stocks and 9 per cent for railroads. Bond prices showed little change, including municipal bonds. Sales of stocks were over twice as large as in October and almost twice as large as a year ago. Bond sales were onethird greater than in October and 71 per cent larger than a year ago, in spite of a decline in Liberty bond operations from the latter period. For 11 months of the year stock sales exceeded 1923 by 13 per cent and bond sales were 36 per cent larger, though Liberty bond transactions were only 8 per cent larger than a year ago.

Loans and Discounts and Total Investments of Federal Reserve Member Banks



## GOLD AND SILVER

Gold receipts at the mint declined both from October and from a year ago. The Rand output was less than in October but larger than in November, 1923. Imports and exports of gold both increased over October, the total for 11 months showing a gain over 1923 of 7 per cent in imports and a decline of 21 per cent in exports, with a net import balance of $\$ 287,000,000$, comparing with $\$ 262,000,000$ a year ago.

Silver production declined slightly from October, but was 13 per cent larger than a year ago. The 11 months' total, however, was slightly less than in 1923. Imports of silver increased over October, while exports declined. For the 11 months' period imports increased 3 per cent and exports 57 per cent, with a net export balance of $\$ 30,000,000$, comparing with a silver import balance of $\$ 3,000,000$ in the 1923 period. The average price of silver declined from the October average, but was higher than a year ago.

## FOREIGN EXCFIANGE AND TRADE

The foreign exchanges in general averaged higher in terms of United States currency, declines occurring however, in Italian and Japanese exchange. Compared with a year ago, only French, Italian, and Japanese exchange declined. The general index remained the same as in October and as in November, 1923, at 61 per cent of par.

Imports for November showed a decline from October, but a slight increase over a year ago. Exports also declined from October but were 23 per cent larger than a year ago. For the 11 months' period imports were about 7 per cent smaller than in the 1923 period, while exports were over 10 per cent larger. The export balance of $\$ 868,000,000$ over imports in the 11 months' period compares with an export balance of $\$ 237,000,000$ a year ago.

## CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES: 1923-PRELIMINARY REPORTS

The Bureau of the Census has announ ced preliminary figures on 30 additional manufacturing indus-
tries collected pursuant to the census of manufactures for the year 1923. The following table summarizes the more important data made available since the compilation of the comprehensive list which appeared in the November issue and the supplement issued in the December number. As further similar reports are released they will be correspondingly summarized for the readers of the Survey.

Census of Manufactures Reterns: 1923


## INDEXES OF BUSINESS

The index numbers presented in this table are designed to show the trand in production, prices, trade, etc., in various groups of industry and commerce. They consist in general of weighted combinations of series of individual relative numbers; often the individual relative numbers making up the series are also given. The function of index and relative numbers is explained on the inside front cover. A condensed form of this table is given on page 5.


[^2]INDEXES OF BUSINESS-Continued

|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Maxi- } \\ \text { mince } \\ \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 1920 }}}{ }$ | Mini-mumsinceJan.19201, | 1023 |  | 1924 |  |  |  | PER CENT INCREASE ( + ) or decrease (- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | August | Septem- ber | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { November } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { October } \end{gathered}$ | November, 1924, from November, 1923 |
| stocks <br> (Relative to 1919 monthly average as 100 ) (Corrected for seasonal variation) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 148 | 91 | 118 | 122 | 134 | 136 | 137 | 137 | 0. 0 | +12.3 |
| Raw foodstuffs | 233 | 73 | 113 | 122 | 160 | 148 | 154 | 153 | $-0.7$ | +25.4 |
| Raw materials for manufacture | 189 | 89 | 130 | 123 | 100 | 118 | 129 | 135 | +4.7 | +9.8 |
| Manufactured foodstuffs.- | 115 | 58 | 80 | 82 | 87 | 90 | 87 | 83 | $-4.6$ | +1.2 |
| Manufactured commodities. | 169 | 86 | 141 | 147 | 165 | 167 | 163 | 160 | -1.8 | +8.8 |
| (Unadjusted Index) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total_-----------...-------- | 152 | 84 | 127 | 132 | 121 | 128 | 143 | 146 | +2. 1 | +10.6 |
| Raw foodstuff | 232 | 70 | 120 | 133 | 119 | 122 | 148 | 154 | +4. 1 | +15.8 |
| Raw materials for manufacture | 175 | 68 | 168 | 161 | 83 | 116 | 167 | 180 | +7.8 | +11.8 |
| Manufactured foodstuffs, | 115 | 56 | 80 | 77 | 102 | 100 | 93 | 83 | -10.8 | +7.8 |
| Manufactured commodities....... <br> UNFILLED ORDERS <br> (Iron, Stecl, and Building Materials) | 168 | 89 | 141 | 152 | 159 | 159 | 160 | 162 | +1.2 | +6.6 |
| Total ( 8 commodities; $1920=100$ ) | 116 | 40 | 54 | 53 | 46 | 46 | 43 | 52 | +20.9 | -1.9 |
| Iron and steel | 112 | 37 | 44 | 43 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 40 | +17.6 | -7. 0 |
| Building materials. | 153 | 25 | 91 | 94 | 107 | 97 | 81 | 99 | +22.2 | +5.3 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE (Relative to 1919 monthly average as 100) (Distributed by Federal Reserve Districts) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total, all classes | 98 | 62 | 96 | 85 | 83 | 92 | 96 | 84 | -12. 5 | -1. 1 |
| Hardware, total 10 districts | 117 | 58 | 117 | 102 | 93 | 106 | 111 | 98 | -11.7 | -3. 9 |
| New York. | 115 | 54 | 115 | 105 | 83 | 95 | 107 | 95 | -11.2 | -9.5 |
| Richmond | 116 | 58 | 116 | 99 | 93 | 108 | 95 | 88 | -7. 4 | -11. 1 |
| Chicago | 120 | 52 | 115 | 96 | 93 | 106 | 110 | 93 | -15. 5 | $-3.1$ |
| San Francisco | 125 | 72 | 121 | 104 | 97 | 105 | 107 | 90 | -15.9 | -13. 5 |
| Shoes, total 8 districts | 78 | 39 | 81 | 63 | 56 | 69 | 67 | 57 | -14. 9 | -8. 9 |
| New York | 82 | 40 | 69 | 57 | 54 | 64 | 63 | 49 | $-22.2$ | -14.0 |
| Richmond. | 99 | 31 | 88 | 62 | 67 | 70 | 69 | 55 | -20.3 | $-11.3$ |
| Chicago | 101 | 35 | 73 | 50 | 46 | 59 | 53 | 48 | -9.4 | -0.4 |
| San Francisco | 98 | 47 | 87 | 76 | 69 | 70 | 69 | 63 | --8.7 | $-17.1$ |
| Groceries, total 11 districts | 100 | 62 | 98 | 92 | 83 | 93 | 100 | 90 | -10. 0 | $-2.2$ |
| New York | 103 | 60 | 100 | 96 | 72 | 84 | 94 | 88 | -6. 4 | -8. 3 |
| Richmond | 100 | 62 | 97 | 92 | 83 | 92 | 100 | 88 | $-12.0$ | -4.3 |
| Chicago | 91 | 56 | 83 | 79 | 76 | 84 | 91 | 80 | -12. 1 | +1.3 |
| San Francisco | 124. | 77 | 116 | 112 | 97 | 103 | 108 | 98 | -9.3 | $-12.5$ |
| Drugs, total 7 districts | 130 | 88 | 1:9 | 111 | 108 | 117 | 128 | 109 | $-14.9$ | -1.8 |
| New York | 146 | 85 | 149 | 110 | 112 | 130 | 146 | 113 | -22.6 | +2.7 |
| Richmond | 117 | 75 | 112 | 104 | 99 | 107 | 107 | 103 | -3.7 | $-1.0$ |
| Chicago | 112 | 74 | 111 | 100 | 93 | 102 | 108 | 97 | -10.2 | $-3.0$ |
| San Francisco | 185 | 99 | 161 | 147 | 144 | 153 | 171 | 139 | $-18.7$ | $-5.4$ |
| Dry Goods, total 9 districts. | 123 | 64 | 112 | 90 | 102 | 116 | 104 | 88 | $-15.4$ | -2. 2 |
| New York. | 135 | 71 | 109 | 85 | 98 | 111 | 103 | 88 | $-14.6$ | +3.5 |
| Richmond | 119 | 45 | 113 | 86 | 93 | 113 | 84 | 70 | -16.7 | $-18.7$ |
| Chicago | 131 | 53 | 108 | 91 | 92 | 116 | 94 | 86 | -8. 5 | -5. 5 |
| San Francisco | 136 | 67 | 136 | 105 | 123 | 125 | 120 | 92 | $-23.3$ | -12.4 |
| Meats, total 2 districts. | 78 | 43 | 74 | 65 | 68 | 71 | 78 | 69 | -11. 5 | +6. 2 |
| RETAIL TRADE <br> (Relative to 1910 monthly average as 100 ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mail-order Housee (4 houses) | 141 | 49 | 134 | 122 | 74 | 106 | 141 | 131 | -7. 1 | +7.4 |
| Chain Stores: Ten-cent (5 chains) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ten-cent ( 5 chains) | 331 214 | 84 | 180 136 | 176 | 172 | 169 | 124 | 199 | -2.0 | +13. 1 |
| Grocery (28 chains) | 236 | 119 | 200 | 201 | 198 | 207 | 236 | 226 | -4.2 | +12.4 |
| Drug (10 chains) - | 185 | 109 | 152 | 141 | 153 | 145 | 159 | 145 | -8.8 | +2.8 |
| Cigar (3 chains) | 192 | 106 | 138 | 134 | 138 | 137 | 144 | 138 | -4.2 | +3.0 |
| Candy (4 chains) | 220 | 108 | 185 | 174 | 184 | 185 | 202 | 184 | -8. 9 | +5.8 |
| Shoe (6 chains).-- | 178 | 72 | 139 | 131 | 108 | 124 | 138 | 146 | +5.8 | +11.5 |
| Department Stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales (359 stores)-- Stocks (314 stores) | 202 | 80 | 148 | 142 | 93 | 119 | 141 | 141 | 0. 0 | -0.7 |
| Stocks (314 stores) | 154 | 101 | 146 | 149 | 126 | 137 | 148 | 147 | $-0.7$ | $-1.3$ |

INDEXES OF BUSINESS-Continued


INDEXES OF BUSINESS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Maxi- } \\
\text { mume } \\
\text { since } \\
\text { Jan. } 1, \\
\text { 1920 }
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Mini-
since
sinc.
Jin
1920} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1923} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1924 `} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \& \& \& October \& $$
\underset{\substack{\text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }
$$ \& August \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Septem- } \\
& \text { ber }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& October \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Novem- } \\
\text { ber }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { November } \\
& \text { from } \\
& \text { October }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& November, November 1923 <br>
\hline PRICE INDEX NUMBERS-Contd. FOREIGN Wholesale prices (Relative to 1913) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline United Kingdom: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline British Board of Trade

London Economist \& | 333 |
| :--- |
| 310 | \& 154

155 \& 158
160 \& 161
169 \& 165
172 \& 167
176 \& 170
180 \& 170
175 \& $\begin{array}{r}0.0 \\ -2.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& +5.6
+3.6 <br>
\hline U. S. Federal Reserve Board \& 340 \& 163 \& 166 \& 171 \& 173 \& 172 \& 175 \& 176 \& +0.6 \& +2.9 <br>

\hline | France: |
| :--- |
| General Statistical Burea | \& 588 \& 306 \& 421 \& 443 \& 477 \& 486 \& 497 \& 503 \& +1.2 \& +13,5 <br>

\hline U. S. Federal Reserve Board \& 537 \& 283 \& 404 \& 416 \& 442 \& 436 \& 442 \& 449 \& +1.6 \& +7.9 <br>
\hline Italy (Bachi) ---------------- \& 670 \& 504 \& 563 \& 571 \& 572 \& 580 \& 602 \& 621 \& +3.2 \& +8.8 <br>
\hline Sweden---- \& 366 \& 152 \& 153 \& 151 \& 152 \& 153 \& 162 \& 162 \& 0.0 \& +7.3 <br>
\hline Canada: ${ }_{\text {Canadian }}$ Department of Labor \& 263 \& 162 \& 163 \& 164 \& 165 \& 164 \& 165 \& 165 \& 0.0 \& +0.6 <br>
\hline U. S. Federal Reserve Board..- \& 279 \& 143 \& 147 \& 145 \& 149 \& 146 \& 148 \& 148 \& 0.0 \& +2.1 <br>
\hline India (Calcutta). \& 218 \& 170 \& 174 \& 177 \& 180 \& 179 \& 181 \& 180 \& -0.6 \& +1.7 <br>
\hline Japan: Bank of Japan \& ${ }^{1} 321$ \& 183 \& 212 \& 209 \& 200 \& 206 \& 213 \& 214 \& +0.5 \& +2.4 <br>
\hline U. S. Federal Renerve Board \& 313 \& 171 \& 196 \& 199 \& 196 \& 198 \& 206 \& 210 \& +1.5
+1.9 \& +5.5 <br>
\hline Australia (Relative to July, 1914) \& 236 \& 146 \& 171 \& 173 \& 162 \& 162 \& 163 \& 163 \& 0.0 \& -5. 8 <br>
\hline Switzerland \& ${ }^{2} 326$ \& 160 \& 182 \& 183 \& 170 \& 169 \& 169 \& 169 \& 0. 0 \& $-7.7$ <br>

\hline | EMPLOYMENT |
| :--- |
| (Relative to 1923, monthly average as 100) | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Number employed, by industries: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total, all classes.-...- \& \& \& 99 \& 99 \& 85 \& 87 \& 88 \& 88 \& 0.0 \& -11. 1 <br>
\hline Food products. \& \& \& 107 \& 106 \& 95 \& 97 \& 97 \& 95 \& -2. 1 \& -10. 4 <br>
\hline Textiles \& \& \& 96 \& 95 \& 81 \& 84 \& 86 \& 86 \& 0.0 \& -9.5 <br>
\hline Iron and steel \& \& \& 100 \& 98 \& 79 \& 80 \& 81 \& 82 \& +1.2 \& -16. 3 <br>
\hline Lumber. \& \& \& 101 \& 101 \& 93 \& 93 \& 94 \& 93 \& $-1.1$ \& -7.9 <br>
\hline Leather. \& \& \& 98 \& 98 \& 87 \& 91 \& 92 \& 91 \& $-1.1$ \& -7.1 <br>
\hline Paper and printing \& \& \& 101 \& 102 \& 98 \& 100 \& 101 \& 101 \& 0. 0 \& $-1.0$ <br>
\hline Chemicals. \& \& \& 99 \& 98 \& 84 \& 88 \& 89 \& 89 \& 0.0 \& -9.2 <br>
\hline Stones, clay, and glass \& \& \& 101 \& 100 \& 96 \& 95 \& 95 \& 95 \& 0.0 \& $-5.0$ <br>
\hline Metals, except iron and stee \& \& \& 92 \& 89 \& 81 \& 79 \& 85 \& 85 \& 0.0 \& -4. 5 <br>
\hline Tobacco products. \& \& \& 100 \& 101 \& 93 \& 95 \& 88 \& 97 \& +10.2 \& $-4.0$ <br>
\hline Vehicles...- \& \& \& 102 \& 101 \& 84 \& 84 \& 85 \& 84 \& -1.2 \& -16. 8 <br>
\hline Miscellaneous \& \& \& 94 \& 96 \& 80 \& 82 \& 84 \& 85 \& +1.2 \& -11.5 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

: January, 1920: no other figures for 1920 available.

## DECEMBER DATA

The following table glves such December data as have been received to and including January 15, 1925, except wholesale prices of individual commodities, which appear on page 27. Text matter covering December data is given on page 1.


## DECEMBER DATA-Continued



COMPARISON OF NOVEMBER WHOLESALE PRICES WITH PEAK AND PRE-WAR
(Relative prices $1913=100$ )


## WHOLESALE PRICE COMPARISONS--MAXIMUM PRICE COMPARED TO PRICE IN RECENT MONTHS

Note,-Prices to producer on farm products and market price of wool are from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. All other prices are Irom U. S. Department of Labor, Burcau of Labor Statistics. As far as possible all quotations represent prices to producer or at mill. See diagram on page 26 .

Because of their availability at the time of going to press, January 15, the December price data have here been included, thus bringing this table up to date. It should be noted that the chart on page 26 shows November prices onfy.

| COMMODITIES | Unit | actual price (dollars) |  | Relative price (1913 average $=100$ ) |  |  |  | PER CENT INC. $(+)$ OR DEC. $(-)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber, } \\ & 1924 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber, } \\ 1924 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber, } \\ 1923 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber. } \\ & 1923 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber. } \\ 1924 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber, } \\ 1924 \end{gathered}$ | DecemNovem. ber | December, 1924, from De . cember, 1923 |
| FARM PRODUCTS-AVERAGE PRICE TO PRODUCERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat | Bushel..... | \$1.336 | \$1.411 | 120 | 119 | 169 | 178 | + 5.3 | +49.6 |
| Corn. | Bushel....- | . 996 | 1. 056 | 136 | 117 | 161 | 171 | +6.2 | +46.2 |
| Cotatoes | Pushel....- | . 640 | ${ }^{.} 641$ | 139 | 137 | 107 | 107 | +0.0 | -21.9 |
| Cottonseed | Ton. | 33.57 | 35. 48 | 211 | 209 | 154 | 163 | +5.8 | -22.0 |
| Cattle, beef | Pound....- | . 0543 | . 0535 | 89 | 89 | 92 | 91 | $\underline{1.1}$ | +2.2 |
| Hogs.- | Pouud....- | . 0862 | . 0839 | 89 | 85 | 115 | 112 | - 2.6 | +31.8 |
| Lambs | Pound....- | 1.055 | 1.096 | 166 | 160 | 173 | 180 | + 4.0 | +8.4 |
| FARM PRODUCTS-MARKET PRICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat, No. 1, northern, spring (Chicago) | Bushel | 1.529 | 1. 687 | 120 | 122 | 168 | 185 | +10.1 | +51. 6 |
| Wheat, No. 2, red, winter (Chicago) | Bushel... | 1. 574 | 1.769 | 108 | 110 | 160 | 179 | +11.9 | $+62.7$ |
| Corn, contract grades, No. 2, cash (Chicago) | Bushel....- | 1. 132 | 1. 233 | 135 | 117 | 181 | 197 |  | $+68.4$ |
| Oats, contract grades, cash (Chicago) | Bushel...- Businel | . 524 | . 9938 | 118 | 120 110 | 140 138 | 159 | +13.6 +8.7 | +32.5 +25.5 |
| Rye, No. 2, easb (Chicago) | Bushel | 1. 312 | 1. 404 | 111 | 110 | 206 | 221 | +8.7 +7.3 | +100.9 |
| Tobacco, burley, good leat, dark red (Louisvillo) | Cwt...... | 24. 50 | 24. 50 | 212 | 212 | 186 | 186 | 0.0 | $-12.3$ |
| Cotton, middling upland (New York) | Pound | . 243 | . 238 | 274 | 280 | 190 | 186 | -2.1 | $-33.6$ |
| Wool, 31 blood combing, Obio and Pennsylvania fleecos (Boston)..... | Pound. | . 61 | . 70 | 192 | 204 | 244 | 280 | +14.8 | +37.3 |
| Cattle, steers, good to choice, corn fed (Chicago) | Cwt | 9. 1356 | ${ }^{9} 350$ | 116 | 115 | 108 | 112 | +3.7 | -2.6 |
| Hogs, heavy ( Chicago). | Cwt | 9. 581 | 9.960 | 85 | 84 | 115 | 119 | +3.5 | +41.7 |
| Sheep, ewes (Chicago) | Cwt. | 6.331 | 7.575 | 121 | 137 | 135 | 162 | +20.0 | +18.2 |
| Sheep, lambs (Chicago) | Cwi | 13.344 | 15.975 | 158 | 160 | 171 | 205 | +19.9 | +28.1 |
| FOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour, standard patents (Minneapolis) | Barrel | 8. 163 | 8.895 | 132 | 133 | 178 | 194 | +9.0 | +45.9 |
| Flour, winter straights (Kansas City) | Barrel.... | 6.870 | 7.788 | 136 | 133 | 179 | 202 | +12.8 | +51.9 |
| Sugar, $96^{\circ}$ contrifugal (New Yorr). | Pound.- | . 058 | . 053 | 208 | 209 | 166 | 151 | -9.0 | -23.0 |
| Sugar, granclated, in barrels (New York) | Pound..... | . 073 | . 072 | 203 | 207 | 170 | 169 | -0.4 | $-18.4$ |
| Cottonseed oil, prime summer yellow (New York) | Pound -.-.- | . 110 | . 114 | 162 | 151 | 151 | 158 | + 4.6 | + 4.6 |
| Beef, fresh carcass good native steers (Chicago) | Pound | . 183 | . 183 | 135 | 132 | 141 | 141 | 0.0 | +6.8 |
| Beef, fresh stcer rounds No. 2 (Chicago). | Pound | . 129 | - 125 | 104 | 103 | ${ }^{98}$ | ${ }^{96}$ | -2.0 | - 6.8 |
| Pork, smoked hams (Chicago). | Pound | . 205 | . 207 | 126 | 123 | 123 | 125 | + 1.6 | $+1.6$ |
| CLOTHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton yarns, carded, white, northern, mulespun, 22-1 cones (Boston) | Pound | .446 | . 440 | ${ }_{218}$ | 228 | 180 | 180 | 0.0 | $-21.1$ |
| Cotton, print cloth, 27 inches, $64 \times 60-7.60$ yards to pound (Boston) - -- | Yard...-...- | . 067 | . 068 | 229 | 236 | 195 | 196 | +0.5 | -16.9 |
| Cotton, sheeting, brown 4/4 Ware Shoals L. L. (New York) ...........- | Yard | . 106 | . 108 | 208 | 217 | 173 | 176 | +1.7 | -18.9 |
| Worsted yarns, 2/32's crossbred stock, white, in skein (Boston) | Pound | 1.850 | 1.950 | 212 | 212 | 238 | 251 | + 5.5 | +18.3 |
| Women's dress goods, storm serge, ali-wool, dbl. war, 50 in (N. Y. ) -- | Yard. | 1. 035 | 1. 03.5 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Suitings, wool, dyed blue, $55-56$ inches, 16 -ounce Middlesex (N. Y.)... | Yard........ | 3.690 | 3. 690 | 239 | 239 | 239 | 239 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Silk, raw Japanese, Kansas No. 1 (New York) ---7-.................. | Pound | 6. 174 | 6. 321 | 215 | 213 | 170 | 174 | +2.4 | -18.3 |
| Hides, green salted, packer's heavy native steers (Chicago) | Pound. | . 174 | . 174 | 77 | 74 | 95 | 95 | ${ }^{0.0}$ | +28.4 |
| Hides, caliskins, No. 1, country, 8 to 15 pounds (Chicago)............- | Pound -...- | . 203 | . 209 | 79 | 80 163 | 107 | 111 | +3.7 | +38.8 +9.8 |
| Leather, chrome calf, dull or bright "B" grades (Boston) Leather, sole, oak, scoured backs, heavy (Boston)..... | Square foot | . 460 | . 480 | 163 | 163 95 | 171 | 178 | +4.1 | +9.2 +126 |
| Leather, sole, oak, scoured backs, heavy (Boston) --....-) Boots and shoes, men's black calf, blucher (Massachusetts) | Pound | 6. 25 | 6. 25 | ${ }_{201} 101$ | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 201 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 104 | 107 | +2.9 | +12.6 |
| Boots and stoes, men's dress,welt'tan calf (St. Louis)..... | Pair | 5.00 | 5.00 | 153 | 153 | 158 | 208 | 0.0 0.0 | + +3.3 |
| FUEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal, bituminous, mine run lump, Kanawha (Cincionati) | Short ton | 3.39 | 3.39 | 177 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Coal, anthracite, chestnut (New York tidewater) | Long ton... | 11.47 | 11.73 | 216 | 216 | 216 | 221 | +2.3 | +2.3 |
| Coke, Connelsville (range of prompt and future) furnace-at ovens | Short ton... | 3. 23 | 4.04 | 167 | 164 | 132 | 165 | +25.0 | +0.6 |
| Petroleum, crude, Kansas-Oklahoma-at wellis............ | Barrel | 1.212 | 1.195 | 112 | 109 | 130 | 128 | $-1.5$ | +17.4 |
| Metals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pig iron, foundry No. 2, northern (Pittsburgh) | Long ton..- | 21.26 | ${ }^{22.96}$ | 148 | 148 | 133 | 143 | + 7.5 | $-3.4$ |
| Pig iron, basic, valloy furnace. | Long ton... | 19. 13 | 20.90 | 142 | 142 | 130 | 142 | + 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh) --...-.-.--1- | Long ton---1 | 35. 50 | 36.00 | 155 | 155 | 138 | 140 | +1.4 | -9.7 |
| Copper ingots, electrolytic, early delivery (New York) | Pound ...- | . 136 | . 142 | 81 | 82 | 87 | 91 | + 4.6 | +11.0 |
| Lead, pig, delivered, for early delivery (New York) | Pound | - 040 | - 096 | 157 98 | 173 | ${ }_{203}^{203}$ | 217 | +6.9 | +25.4 |
| Tin, pig, for early delivery (New York)--...- | Pound. | . 542 | . 565 | 99 | 105 | 121 | 126 | + 4.1 | +20.0 +17 |
| Zinc, slab, western, early delivery (New York). | Pound. | . 071 | . 078 | 115 | 113 | 122 | 133 | +8.0 | +17.7 |
| BUILDING MATERIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber, pine, southern, yellow flooring, $1 \times 4$, " $B$ " and better (Hattiesburg district) | M feet ... | 42,48 | 44. 42 | 184 | 183 | 184 | 193 | + 4.9 |  |
| Lumber, Douglas fir, No. 1, common, s $1 \mathrm{~S}, 1 \times 8 \times 10$ (Washington)..- | M feet-...- | 16. 50 | 16. 50 | 201 | 190 | 179 | 179 | 0.0 | -5.8 |
| Brick, common red, domestic building (New York) --..-.-.-.-. | Thousand | 13. 53 | 13. 50 | 274 | 290 | 206 | 206 | 0.0 | -29.0 |
| Cement, Portiand, net witbout bags, to trade, f. o .b., plant (Chicago district) | Barrel. | 1. 75 | 1.68 | 166 | 163 | 173 | 166 | - 4.0 | + 1.8 |
| Steel beams, mill (Pittsburgh) | Cwt. | 1.90 | 2.00 | 166 | 166 | 120 | 131 | +4.0 | -21.1 |
| Rubber, Para Island, fime (New York) | Pound....- | . 286 | . 315 | 25 | 25 | 35 | 39 | +11.4 | +56.0 |
| Sulphuric acid, $66^{\circ}$ (New York) | Cwt.......-- | . 70 | . 70 | 75 | 75 | 70 | 70 | 0.0 | 6.7 |

## MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX-ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATIONS

The irregular ups and downs in the manufacturing production index sometimes tend to obscure the general trend of industry. These irregularities are due largely to seasonal conditions and various devices are employed to eliminate them. For the manufacturing production index as a whole these irregularities appear to be due almost entirely to the difference in number of working days, as the seasonal influences in the individual industries are neutralized in the total.

We have, therefore, made adjustments in this index for the length of working time in each month on the basis reported for the steel industry, which deducts Sundays and holidays (July 4 and December 25) from the total number of days in each month. It is realized that some industries have more holidays in the course
of a year, but the variation in this respect as between different industries and different sections of the country is so great that it seemed best to use the standard of one of the principal industries.

With the deduction of Sundays and holidays the number of working days in the year is usually 311 , or almost exactly 26 per month. In a month of 26 working days, therefore, no adjustment of the original figures is necessary, while for a month of 25 working days, one-twenty-fifth, or 4 per cent, should be added to the original index figure to place it on an equality with the 26 -day month. Similarly, for a 27 -day month 4 per cent is taken from the original index, and for a 24 -day month, occurring only in February, 8 per cent is added.


MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX: 1920-1924
(Oomparison of original and corrected data, with percentage applied to reduce to comparable working-day basis.)

| monte | 1920 |  |  |  | 1921 |  |  |  | 1922 |  |  |  | 1933 |  |  |  | 1924 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { days } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { index }}{\text { Manufacturing }}$ |  |  | Working days | Manufacturingindex |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Work } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { days } \end{array}\right\|$ | Manufacturingindex |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { days } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Manufacturing }}{\text { index }}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Work } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { days } \end{array}$ | $\underset{\text { index }}{\substack{\text { Manufacturing } \\ \text { ind }}}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Original | Corrected | Per cent correc- tion |  | Original | Corrected | Per cent correc- tion |  | Original | Corrected | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { correc- } \\ \text { tion } \end{array}$ |  | Original | Cor- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { correc- } \\ \text { tion. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Origlnal | Corrected | Per cent correc- tion |
| January... | 27 | 107 | 103 | -4 | 26 | 71 | 71 |  | 26 | 81 | 81 |  | 27 | 116 | 111 | -4 | 27 | 118 | 113 | -4 |
| February | ${ }_{27}^{24}$ | 113 | 108 | $\pm$ | ${ }_{27}^{24}$ | ${ }_{78}^{68}$ | 73 | +8 | 24 | 79 | 85 | +8 | 24 | 109 | 118 | +8 | 25 | 117 | 122 | +4 |
| March... | 27 | 113 | 108 | -4 | 27 | 79 | 78 | -4 | $\stackrel{27}{27}$ | 94 | 90 | ${ }_{+4}^{+4}$ | $\stackrel{27}{27}$ | 129 | 124 | -4 +4 | ${ }_{26}^{26}$ | 118 | 118 |  |
| May. | 26 | 104 | 104 |  | 26 | 82 | 82 |  | 27 | 106 | 102 | -4 | 27 | 135 | 130 | -4 | 27 | 112 | 103 | -4 |
| June.. | 26 | 106 | 106 |  | 26 | 82 | 82 |  | 26 | 113 | 113 |  | 26 | 126 | 126 |  | 25 | 100 | 101 | +4 |
| July | 26 | 99 | 99 |  | 25 | 76 | 79 | +4 | 25 | 104 | 108 | +4 | 25 | 114 | 119 | $+4$ | 26 | 97 | 97 |  |
| August.-....- | 26 | 101 | 101 |  | 27 | 83 | 80 | -4 | 27 | 111 | 107 | -4 | 27 | 121 | 116 | -4 | 26 | 108 | 103 |  |
| September. | 26 | 96 | 96 |  | 26 | 81 | 81 |  | 26 | 103 | 103 |  | 25 | 113 | 118 | +4 | 26 | 114 | 114 |  |
| October..... | 26 | 92 | 92 |  | 26 | 85 | 85 |  | 26 | 113 | 113 |  | 27 | 123 | 118 | -4 | 27 | 122 | 117 | -4 |
| November | 26 | 82 | 82 |  | 26 | 85 | 85 |  | 26 | 112 | 112 |  | 26 | 113 | 113 |  | 25 | 110 | 114 | +4 |
| December. | 26 | 72 | 72 |  | 26 | 75 | 75 |  | 25 | 106 | 110 | +4 | 25 | 105 | 109 | +4 | 26 |  |  |  |

## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS

The following table contains a summary of the monthly figures, designed to show the trend in important industrial and commercial movements. The numerical data for the latest months are given and in addition relative numbers for the last four months and for two corresponding months of a year ago. In many lines the figures do not lend themselves readily to statistical uniformity, due to lateness of their publication or publication at other than monthly intervals; therefore the following explanations of the various headings are offered to make clear such distinctions and in general to facilitate the use of the table:

October, 1924.-This column gives the October figures corresponding to those for November shown in the next column-in other words, cover the previous month.
November 1924.-In this column are given the figures covering the month of November or, as in the case of stocks, etc., the situation on November 30 or December 1.
Corresponding month, October, 1929, or November, 1923.-The figures in this column present the situation exactly a year previous to those in the "November, 1924," column (that is, generally November, 1923), but where no figures are available for November, 1924, the October, 1923, figures have been inserted in this column for comparison with the October, 1924, figures.
Cumulative total from January 1 through latest month.-These columns set forth, for those items that properly can be cumulated, the cumulative totals for the eleven months ending November, 1923 and 1924, respectively, except where the November, 1924, figures are lacking, in which case the cumulative totals for the first ten months of 1923 and 1924 are given.
Percentage increase ( + ) or decrease ( - ) cumulative, 1924 from 1923. -This column shows the per cent by which the cumulated total for the eleven months ending November, 1924, is greater ( + ) or less ( - ) than the total for the corresponding period ended November, 1923.
Base year or period.-For purposes of comparison with a previous more or less normal period, all items, so far as possible, are related to such a year by relative numbers. The period taken for each item, called the base, is the monthly average of the year or period stated in this column. Wherever possible, the year 1913 is taken as a base, and if no pre-war figures are available, 1919 is usually taken to avoid using a war year as a basis. In some cases it will be noted that figures were not available prior to 1920 or even 1921, and that sometimes a month, or an average of a few months, has to be used rather than a year's average. Also, for some industries, 1919 would not be a proper base on account of extraordinary conditions in the industry and therefore some more representative year has been chosen.
Relative numbers.-In order to visualize the trend of each movement, relative numbers (see explanation on inside front cover) are given for the last four months and for two corresponding months of a year ago. These relative numbers are computed by allowing the monthly average for the base period, usually 1913 or 1919, to equal 100 . If the movement for a current month is greater than the base the relative number will be greater than 100 . If the converse is true the relative number will be less than 100 . The difference between 100 and any relative number gives at once the per cent increase or decrease compared with the base period. Relative numbers may also be used to compute the approximate per cent increase or decrease from one month to the next.
Percentage increase ( + ) or decrease ( - ) November from October, and November, 1924, from November, 1929.-The last two columns show the per cent increase or decrease of the figure for the last month compared with the preceding month and the corresponding month last year.

| Note.-Data on the following items for the period May, 1922, to September, 1924, may be found in the Novemher quarterly issue of the Survey (No. 39), Detailed explanations with sources are also given in that issue <br> In many cases December figures are now available and may be found in the special table on page 24 | NUMERICAL DATA |  |  |  |  | Per ct.increase$(+)$or de-crease$(-)$cumu-lative1924from1923 | $\begin{gathered} \text { BASE } \\ \text { YEAR } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { PERIOD } \end{gathered}$ | RELATIVE |  |  | NUMBERS |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per cent } \\ \text { increase }(+) \\ \text { or decrease }(-) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1924 |  | Corresponding month, October or No. vember, 1923 | CUMUTATIVE TOTAL prom jantary 1 througl latest MONTH |  |  |  | 1923 |  | 1924 |  |  |  | No-vemberfromOctober | No-vember, 1924, (rom No-vember, 1923 |
|  | October | November |  | 1923 | 1824 |  |  | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}}{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\circ} \\ & \dot{Z} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{x}{8}$ |  | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \underset{y}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| TEXTILES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts at Boston: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic............--.-..... thous. of lbs. - | 11,050 | 12, 299 | 8,202 | 129,621 | 183,611 | $+41.7$ | 1913 | 32 | 61 | 242 | 110 | 82 | 91 | $+11.3$ | $+50.0$ |
| Foreign.-..........-...........thous. of 1bs.-1 | 4,576 | 10,561 | 3,474 | 267, 014 | 98,944 | -62.9 | 1913 | 60 | 66 | 89 | 78 | 87 | 200 | $+130.8$ | $+204.0$ |
|  | 15, 026 | 22, 860 | 11, 676 | 306, 635 | 282, 555 | -28.8 | 1913 | 40 | 62 | 199 | 101 | 83 | 122 | +46.3 | +95.8 |
| Imported ummanufactured .....thous. of lbs | 16, 638 | 16, 501 | 9,815 | 382, 454 | 236, 061 | $-38.3$ | 1913 | 76 | 78 | 68 | 96 | 132 | 130 | -0.8 | +68.1 |
| Consumption by textile mills, grease equivalent $\qquad$ thous. of lbs.- | 54, 854 | 48,380 | 50, 279 | 596, 155 | 4S6, 662 | -18.4 | 1921 | 117 | 114 | 91 | 103 | 124 | 110 | $-11.8$ | $-3.8$ |
| Machinery activity hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Looms, wide.....-per ct. of hours active-- | 73.9 | 76.8 | 77.0 |  |  |  | 1921 | 111 | 112 | 85 | 93 | 107 | 112 | +4.7 | 0.0 |
| Looms, narrow.... per ct of hours active... | 65.1 | 71.6 | 74.1 |  |  |  | 1921 | 116 | 116 | 85 | 92 | 102 | 112 | +9.8 | -3.4 |
| carpet and rug...per ct. of hours active.- | 71.6 | 77.8 | 84.5 |  |  |  | 1921 | 164 | 165 | 111 | 127 | 140 | 152 | +8.6 | $-7.9$ |
| Sets of cards......- per et. of hours active... | 91.8 | 92.1 | 93.3 |  |  |  | 1921 | 130 | 130 | 102 | 122 | 128 | 129 | +0.8 | $-0.8$ |
| Combs..-.---.-. per ct. of hours active.- | 98.1 | 95.8 | 85.4 |  |  |  | 1921 | 97 | 96 | 77 | 97 | 110 | 108 | $-1.8$ | +12.5 |
| Spinning spindles- Woolen | 90.8 | 89.5 | 88.7 |  |  |  | 1921 | 122 | 123 | 100 | 120 | 126 | 124 | $-1.6$ |  |
| Worsted...----per ct. of hours active-- | 78.7 | 76.1 | 83.0 |  |  |  | 1921 | 106 | 101 | 62 | - | +96 | 124 93 | $-3.1$ | +0.8 -7.9 |
| Machinery activity (percentage of total): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen <br> spindles $\qquad$ per ct. of active to total. | 83 | 83 | 82 |  |  |  | 1913 | 109 | 106 | 95 | 103 | 108 | 108 | 0.0 | $+1.9$ |
| Worsted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| spindles.......-per ct. of active to total | 75 | 77 | 82 |  |  |  | 1913 | 114 | 111 | 78 | 91 | 101 | 104 | +3.0 | $-6.3$ |
| Wide looms.......per ct. of active to total. | 72 | 76 | 77 |  |  |  | 1913 | 104 | 104 | 81 | 88 | 97 | 103 | +6.2 | $-1.0$ |
| Narrow looms_._per ct. of active to total.- | 76 | 78 | 80 |  |  |  | 1913 | 111 | 110 | 101 | 101 | 104 | 107 | +2.9 | -2. 7 |
| Carpet looms ....-per ct. of active to total.. | 77 | 79 | 86 |  |  |  | 1913 | 127 | 126 | 100 | 109 | 113 | 116 | $+2.7$ | $-7.9$ |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw, Ohio, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1/4 blood, unwashed...-....dolls. per 1b... | . 57 | . 61 | 48 |  |  |  | 1913 | 188 | 192 | 192 | 212 | 228 | 244 | +7.0 | $+27.1$ |
| Raw, territory fine, scoured dolls. per lb.. | 1.48 | 1.61 | 1. 30 |  |  |  | 1913 | 228 | 228 | 230 | 2.53 | 260 | 282 |  |  |
| Worsted yarn-.......---.-.-.-.- dolls. per 1b-- | 1.750 | 1. 850 | 1. 650 |  |  |  | 1913 | 212 | 212 | 206 | 212 | 225 | 238 | +8.8 +5.7 | +23.8 +12.1 |
| Wool, dress goods...........-dolls. per yd.. | 1.035 | 1. 035 | 1. 035 |  |  |  | 1913 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Men's suitings.................dolls. per yd... | 3.690 | 3.690 | 3.690 |  |  |  | 1913 | 239 | 239 | 233 | 233 | 239 | 239 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued



- Revised.

1 Final crop estimate made as of the first of December.
'Eleven months' average, January to November, inclusive.
'Twelve months' average, July to June, inclusive, ending the year indicated.
'Relative to 11 months' averago, February to December, inclusive.
6 October, 1923.

TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued



TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS--Continued


TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS--Continued

a Revised.
October, 1923
${ }^{3} 12$ months' arerage, July to June inclusive, ending the year iaticated.
${ }^{6}$ Data prior to June, 1923 , include reports of 600 publishers, while current months inclide about too.
Norember, 1923.

## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


${ }_{8}^{7}$ Twelve months' average, May, 1921, to April, 1922
${ }^{8}$ Includes bospitals, public buildings, social, religious, and memorial buildings, formerly shown separately in the Survey of Current Business.

## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued



[^3]${ }^{-}$Prices are aserages of quotations reported as of the first week of the month following that indicated.
${ }^{10}$ Hepresents stock of finished brick in yards and does not include formed brick in kilns as reported prior to September, 1923 ; current data are therefore not comparable to data prior to September, 1923 ; relative numbers, however, are strictly comparable, having been computed on a chain relalive basis.
n Relative to 10 months' avernge, March to December, inclusive.

TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Contimued


TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued

$\circ$ October, 1923.

## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued



October, 192 .

TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


# TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued 



## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS Continued



[^4]1: Relative number less than 1

## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued



1s Cumulatives are for the 12 months' period January to December, inclusive.
all admissions less than 10 cents and the revenue of of 1924 , eftective as of $J u l y$ cent for cach 10 -eent admission charge or fraction there

## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued



## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued



[^5]TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


${ }^{15}$ Relative to 9 months' average April to December, inclusive

[^6]
## PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Recent publications of the Department of Commerce having the most direct interest to readers of the SURvex or Cunrent Busingss are listed below. A complete list may be obtained by addressing the Division of Publications, Department of Commerce, at Washington. Copies of the publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at the prices stated. If no price is mentioned, the publication is distributed free.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Elimination of Waste. - The series which has been issued from time to time under the title of "Simplified Practice" has been broadened to include a new series on "Limitation of Variety," The following recommendations have been published since the December announcement. Price, $5 \$$ each.

Kofing Slate. Simplified Practice Recommendation No. 14
Asbestos Raper and Milboard. Simplified Practice Recommendation No. 19.
Paints and Varnishes, Limitation of Variety Recommendation No. 1.

## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

(For clropilars giving plan of publication and distifiontion of consus publications addres is the Director of the Census.)

Assessed Valuation and Tax Levies, 156 pages, 1 illustration, price 20d. This report presents, for geegraphic divisions and States, total and per capita assessed valuations of all property and of real property and improvements, subject to general property taxes, total and per capita levies and average tax rate per $\$ 100$ of assessed valuation; assessed valuation of all property subject to such taxes, by counties and principal classes, and the levies of taxes on such property.

Estimated National Wealth, 47 pages, price 104. This report covers the material wealth or value of tangible property located within the limits of continental United States.

Public Debt, 189 pages, 2 illustrations, price 25 . This report gives information relative to the growth and net debt of the National Government, the 48 States, and the District of Columbia, counties, cities, ete.

Taxes'Collecfed, 162 pages, 3 illustrations, price 20ф. This report shows the taxes collected for the National Government, the 48 States, and the District of Columbia, counties, cities, etc.

State Compendiums, 1920 - Kansas, 172 pages, 8 illustrations, price $35 \phi$; Minnesota, 173 pages, 7 illustrations, price 304; Missouri, 182 pages, 8 illustrations, price 304 ; North Dakota, 119 pages, 9 illustrations, price 254; and Waishington, 143 pages, 9 illustrations, price 25 . Each compendium contains detailed statistics of population, agriculture, menufactures, and mining for the State named, A summary for the United States is also given, with a map showing the centers of population, agricultural products, and manufactures.

## BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, May, 1924.-Parts I and II. Increased cost of priating has advanced the subscription price of the Monthly Summary from \$1 to \$1.25 a year. The single-copy price of Part I will be $10 \%$, and of Part 14, 56 .

Commerce Reports.-A weekly survey of foreign trade, cable summaries of world conditions, and articles on situation in various commodities in foreign countries. Quarto, 56 pages. Price $10 \phi$ per copy; $\$ 4$ a year ( $\$ 6$ for foreign).

Trade and Economic Review, 1923.-No. 28, Finland. The consul at Helsingfors has submitted a statistical review of Finland's trade for 1923, which forms the material of this report.

Statistical Absiract of the United States, 1923.-The abstract is a statistical record of social and economic progress in the United States. The report contains 699 tables and covers 878 pages. Price, 85 (paper covers).
French Finance, Governmental and Private, by David S. Green, assistant, trade commissioner. Trade Information Bulletin No. 290; 29 pages. A study of the financial policies of the French Goverument is of particular interest to the American public, and the salient features of French Government finance are pointed out in this bulletin.
Retail Store Planning, prepared in the Domestic Commerce Division. Trade Information Bulletin No. 291; 9 pages. The principles underlying the planning of the interior layout of retail stores are briefly presented in this bulletin.

Sources of Foreign Credit Information, compiled in the Commercial Inteligence Division. Trade Information Bulletin No, 292, 46 pages.

Scandinavian Banking Situation, by Donald Frothingham, special agent of the Department of Commerce. Trade information Bulletin No. 293; 59 pages.

Tanning Materials Survey, Part III, Quebracho, by H. M. Hoar. As a continuátion of the series on essential raw materials, this bulletin reviews the origin and growth of the quebracho industry and discusses the significance of its control as a matter of particular interest to the leather industry of the United States. Irade Information Bulletin No. 295; 32 pages.

International Trade in 1923, by J. J. Kral, Division of Statistical Research. Trade Information Bulletin No. 298; 37 pages. A concise review of the foreign trade of the world as a whole is given in this, the second of an annual series in which the trade returns of every country of commercial importance are reduced to a common basis in terms of the United States dollar.
International Trade in Wool, by Leslie A. Wheler, special agent of the Department of Commerce. Trade Information Bulletin No, 301; 70 pages. World producfion and trade in wool form the basis of this study, which is the thirteenth of a series on world trade in agricultural products.
Cooperative Retail Advertising, prepared in the Domestic Commerce Division. Trade Information Bulletin No. 302; 11 pages.
The Education of a Retail Sale Force, prepared in the Domestic Commerce Division. Trade Information Buletin No. 303,13 pages.

## BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Theory and Performance of Rectifiers, by H. D. Foller and J. P. Schrodt. Technologic Paper No. 265; 63 pages, with 7 tables and 72 illus. Price, 20\&.
Effect of Hot-Rolling Gonditions on the Physical Properties of a Carbon Steel, by John R. Freeman, jr, and A. T. Derry. Technologic Paper No. 267, 20 pages, with 4 tables and 8 illus. Price, $10 \%$.

Technologic Conference of State Utility Commission En-gineers-Report of conference held at Bureau of Standards, March 2 and 3, 1923. Miscellaneous Publication No. 58. Price $15 d$.

United States Government Specification for Asphalt Prepared Roofing.-Circular No. 192. Price, 5 \&.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Radio Acoustic Method of Position Finding in Hydrographic Surveys, by N. H. Heek, E. A. Eekhardt, and M. Keiser. Special Publication No 107; 23 pages, with 16 illus. Price, 104.

Results of Observations Made at the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Observatory at Cheltenham, Md., 1921 and 1922, Serial No. 275; 96 pages, with 11 ilus. Price, $10 \phi$.

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

American Documented Seagoing Merchant Vessels of 500 Gross Tons and Over, December 1, 1924. Serial No. 85. This list contains the names of all American steam and sailing merchant vessels of 500 gross tons or over, with tonange, year built, name of owner, and home port. Price, 104 a copy; annual subscription price, 75 .

Radio Service Bulletin, December 1, 1924.-No. 92. Contains list of new stations, changes in preceding lists, and information concerning radio regulations, current publications, and other matters. Price, 5f for single copy; yearly subscription, 25d.
Nome-All orders for radio publeations listed by tho Buregu of Navigation end all inquiries concerning these publications should be addressed to the Superin make remittance to the Bureali of Navigation nor to tadio inspectors.

## LGGTHOUSE SERVICE

Buoy Lists, Eighth district (Cedar Keys to the Rio Grande), correeted to October 15. Ninth district (Porto Rico and adjacent islands), corrected to November 1., Nineteenth district (Hawaiian and Samoan Islands), corrected to November 1. Price, 20d each
Light List, Lower Míssissippi (fifteenth district).-Corrected to November 15, 1924. Price, 20 d.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## BUREAY OF THE CENSUS <br> Whmint M Symusit, Director <br> Chiet functions

The taking of the deoenniti eensus covering popilation, aght culture, manufactures, mineg and quarries, and forest prodtets.

Docemial report of national wealth, public debt, end texaHon, including principal Ginanelal statiaties of Federal State, oounty, city, and towaship governments.
Annual finaricial statistics of State and municipal, goyernmonts, lincluding sources of revenue, objects of payment, debt, ta tevies:

Decennial statistics reliting to inmater of institutions, induding paupers, liskac, prisdigers, and luvenile deling Lents.

A guinquennial consues of agricuiture, a bienniat oensus of manilatures, a quinquennit cempus ot electrical publio ninithes lnoluding electico railiays inghe end power stations, telephones, talegrephs, etre

Ourtacts statistice of leat tobecco ptocks and of production, Ttacks and eonsump ito on of Tatce and olls.
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BURDAU OR TOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

## Tumit TKHET, Dutetor

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Tie compilation of 1 indet Ihforination concerning world

 conm isiloners of hat Departhotit of Commerce and the fortign ceitibe of the Departnentiof State. The distribution of such intormation to Amertcan business through weelity "Commerce reports' special bulethis, confidential cireulars, the news and trade press, correspondence, and perional contact
The maintenance of cormodity, teohncal, and geographical diviliong to afford special seryice to American export industries.
The compilation ant diftifution of namen of possible buyers undigents for Ameriein productsin ail parts of the wotid and mubication of weelly list ot epecifo sales opportubities ifbroad.

The maintere nhe of distict and cooperative offices fo 33 óties intho United Skites to expedite delivery of narket information To buinees men end to ces iv the department advised as to the urient requirements of A herican trades and Gndustries.
The publicetion of eficisis tatistics on imports sind expoth.
The atady of the procease of domegtic trade and oommeree,
 thiormation obtafted for thetseneft of the puklio, ke well as of Thope directay concerticd.

## BUREAU OF STANDARDS <br> G-bign it Bupokse Director <br> OHef Thetions

Cuistody of atandards of hiescurezent, quality, performance, or prectice adopted or yecgenited by the Government, Deyel0pmeat and constyuction or sueh 3tandatds when nocesary. 1osting and calibyetion of epparatui and comparison if stand. cres ased by scientifie or ofber lintitutions, ith those in the ountody of the buregu.

Detarmingtion of physical constente trad properties of materials.

The testing of materials and wetablifinent of standieds and propedsea in cocperition whechitiorctal firme or organititions,

Induitrial researches oveving of tuctural, engineoring, and
 sugar teohnology, leaties, paper bubber, pand texides, elay products, glass, spd teftactorles, metals and metainirgy, and Pimilar troups of subjecto

The collection api aisalmination ol Information showing approved riethods in builfing planings kid construction, Inqlud-
 Encour Sge, improy and d espeln cotstruction and housting.





Thie director lise super ifon of tho prepartion of teohnical 10 effications through the 1 gherel Spiedfications Board:

## BUREAU OF ILSHERIES <br> Hemat O'Manuily, Commisionar Chiof functions

The propagation of usetul food fahes, Including lobstere, oysters, and other shellifis, and theít distribution to suitable watere:

Investigations of fish culturt, fish diseases, and for the conservation of fishery reeources and the development of commercial fisheries.

The study of the methods of the fisheries and fishery Induatrien and the utiliztion of fistery products.

The collection of atatifices of fisheriea.
The administration of thie Alaska salmon finheries, the fur-seal herd on the Pribilot silends and the law for the protection of spongee of thy ecoast of Ilorid.

## buREAU OF MGHIHOUSES <br> Georen R Pumin, Commissioner Clist Junctions

The entablishmert sid maintenance of lighthouse,, lightships, buoys, and 0 lier aids 0 vavigation on the ten and the inke, coat End on the rifers of the United Ststes, Inoluding Alaska, Hay dian lelands, and Porto Rico.

The publication of Light Iists, Buoy ists, and Notices to Meriners, including ifformation regarding ail aidr to navigation mafintained by the Lighthouse Servico.

## COAST AND GEODEMC SURVEY <br> Li. Liverine loyms, Director <br> evieflination

The aurvey of the coasta of the United Btafer and the publication of charte needed for the havigation of the adjacent Waters, inoluding Alosk, the Philpping Islands, Havaii, Porto Rico, the Virgin Iatands, and the Canal Zone.
A. comprehensive geodefic syitem, extending into the interior, connecta and cootdinates the surveys of the cossts, and is de Ifgned to furnish acourttely determined points and elevations In all parta of the countiry. These are available as a basis for Pederal, Statis, nd municipal surveys, chd ongineering projects of every Hind. The mignetic declination tis been determined at a large number of Atations throughout the country, and the results gre a vailable for the use of sirveyorl and engineern.

The Lechncal operations Includo base mespures, triangulation, treverse, prease leveling, the determina tion of latitude and atimuth, the dotermination of difference of longitude by tolegraph or radio, magnethe observations and, researches, the preparation of magnetic maps, the determingtion of the force of gravity, topography, hydrography, deep-sea coundings, watar temperstures, tidal and current observations.

The resulty are pubished in the form of charts on various seales, amual reports, coest pilots, tido tablea (published annualy in advance), currenf tables, digests of geodotie publications, and special pubireation:

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION <br> D. B. Cazson, Commismoner <br> Chitef functiont

Goneral superintendence of commercial marine and merchant reamen.
Supervision of registering, enrolling, Hoensing, numbering, eto, of vessels under the United Stater flag, and the annual publication of a list of tuch vessels.

The enforcement of the pavigition and steaimboat inspection laws and the laws governing radio communication, as well a duties connected with fees, firies, tonnage taver, rofunds, otc., originating under such lapre.

## STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE

## Groage Unilis, Supervising Inspector General Chief functions

The fispection of veisela, the examination and licensing of the offleors of vesels, and the edministration of laves relating to eugh vesuele and their officers. The cettification of able toamen who form the orewe of merchant tessels.

The inspoction of vessels, Including the typen of boilera, the testing of all mitoriale subject to tensile strainin mprino boller"; the inspection of hulis and of lif-saving equipment

The invertigation of tiolations of the cteamboat-inspeotion


[^0]:    Subscription price of the Survey of Current Business is $\$ 1.50$ a year; single copies (monthly), 10 cents; quarterly issues, 20 cents. Foreign subscriptions, $\$ 2.25$, single copies (monthly issues) including postage, 14 cents; quarterly issues, 31 cents. Subscription price of Commerce Reports is $\$ 4$ a year, with the Survey, $\$ 5.50$ a year. Make remittances only to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., by postal money order, express order, or New York draft. Currency at sender's risk. Postage stamps or foreign money not accepted.

[^1]:    This tssue presents practically complete data for the month of November and also, on page 24, items covering December received up to January 14. As most data covering a particular month's business are not apallable until from 15 to 30 days after the close of the month, a complete picture of that month's operations, including relative numbers, cumulative totals, text, and charts, can not be presented In printed form under 45 days after its close, but the adoance leaflets deverlbed abope give considerable information as early as 15 days after its close, and present almost every week the latest data avallable. Summary for December based upon early tiems ts given on page 1.

[^2]:    * Fluctuations between maximum and minimum largely due to seasonal conditions,

[^3]:    - October, 1923

[^4]:    ${ }^{5}$ Oetober, 1923

[^5]:    ${ }^{13}$ Relative number less than 1 .

[^6]:    ${ }^{17}$ Relative to January, 1920.

